Daily Report

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WEU To Study Administration of Mostar

AU0510175393 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Brussels, Oct 5 (AFP)—The Western European Union (WEU) is considering sending police officers to Mostar to help keep order under an EC administration in the southern Bosnian city, a diplomatic source said Tuesday.

The WEU set up a working party to assess the practical problems that would face a European Community administration of Mostar, the scene of heavy fighting between Bosnian Croats and Moslems in recent months.

Asked whether the WEU would send police officers to the city, a diplomat from one of the member states said: "Nothing is being ruled out at this stage."

The working party has been asked to set out a range of options aimed at determining how the police would operate in Mostar, the diplomat said. One such option would be to provide training for the city's own officers.

The experts will also consider how to re-establish essential services, such as medical and humanitarian aid.

Ambassadors from the WEU's member states (the 12 countries of the EC with the exception of Ireland and Denmark) examined the issues involved in administering Mostar on Tuesday following a meeting of EC foreign ministers the previous day.

The ministers, meeting in Luxembourg, reiterated their commitment to take part in implementing a Bosnian peace accord if it was signed by all three parties, Moslems, Croats and Serbs. [passage omitted]

On Sunday, 24 shells landed in the Moslem-held eastern sector of the city, just a day after the warring parties agreed to scale down the fighting in Mostar and end random attacks on hospitals.

The WEU recently drew up plans for Sarajevo, that included sending forces to the Bosnian capital. But these were abandoned, with experts saying that the mission should be undertaken by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

ATA Criticizes Mitsotakis Statement on Minorities

AU0510095693 Tirana ATA in English 0911 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Tirana, October 5 (ATA)—Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis, leader of the New Democracy Party, made recently absurd statements in the context of electoral campaign, dangerously playing the game of extreme nationalism. After expressing his resolution to extend Hellenization across the Balkans and at large, in Caucasus, and Ukraine, etc., Mr. Mitsotakis quite irresponsably declared at the electoral meeting in Salonika on October 2 that there were 400,000 Greek minorities in "North Epirus", that is southern Albania.

Referring to 1989 census, the Albanian Government has declared several times that the exact toll of Greek nationals in Albania was 57,700. In addition, the Human Rights Unity Party electoral margin in March 1992 parliamentary elections testified to reduced number of the minorities. Also one should not ignore the fact that dozens of thousands of minorities, who have been provided with permission by the Greek Government to stay in Greece, are part of 200,000 Albanian emigrants who have been working there for three years now.

Consequently the exact number of Greek minorities in Albania seems to be offcially less than 57,000. This is why the Greek officials ordered recently the border guards to tear off the documents and maltreat Greek minorities, and Albanian nationals who want to go to work in Greece as it was the case with the minorities from Kakavija last September.

Ten thousand Greek minorities in Albania are enough for the Greek Government and Mr. Mitsotakis. The latter can multiply them by 40 times and use them for electoral goals and also can submit this figure to the international forums. The Greek officials go so far as to compare the Greek minority in Albania with two million Albanians of Kosova.

Helsinki Committee on 'Crimes' Against Journalists

AU0410085393 Lezhe KOHA JONE in Albanian 28 Sep 93 p 2

[Statement issued by the Albanian Helsinki Committee, place and date not given: "Continuing Threats and Violence Against Journalists—Protest Addressed to the Office of the Procurator and Investigator, and the Public Order Ministry"]

[Text] The Albanian Helsinki Committee once again raises its voice in protest against the crimes committed by unidentified persons against Albanian journalists.

In June 1993 ATA journalist Mr. Fatmir Elezi was barbarously beaten by unidentified persons and died from his injuries. Similarly, an Italian journalist from CORRIERE DELLA SERA was detained by the police for several hours, in violation of current legal procedure. In August the journalist B. Mema of DRITA was threatened by unidentified persons. On 27 August A. Tufa and R. Lushaj, two ZERI I RINISE journalists, were threatened and physically manhandled by unidentified persons. On 20 September 1993 the journalist A. Kraja of LAJMETARI was physically manhandled by unidentified persons.

The Albanian Helsinki Committee turns to the police, the procurator, and the investigator, requesting urgent measures on the basis of the current laws in order to identify the street criminals who are spreading panic and terror not only among journalists but ordinary citizens. We also demand concrete measures against individual policemen who transgress the legal principles guaranteeing the right to a free press.

President Zhelev Meets Butrus-Ghali in New York

AU0510204393 Sofia BTA in English 2039 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] New York, October 5 (BTA)—Before addressing the UN General Assembly, President Zhelev met with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, who expressed conviction that, with the respect he commands in the Balkans, the Bulgarian president can help settle the conflict in former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Zhelev briefed Mr. Butrus-Ghali on the difficulties Bulgaria faces as a result of the implementation of the Yugosanctions, and on possible projects for an indirect compensation of the losses. Mr. Butrus-Ghali said he will study the issues raised in detail and thanked Bulgaria for its involvement in Cambodia and the observance of the Yugoembargo.

Mr. Zhelev also discussed topical political issues with the president of the 48th Session of the UN General Assembly Saeuel Snsanali.

Addresses UN General Assembly

AU0510212293 Sofia BTA in English 1919 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] New York, October 5 (BTA)—President Zhelyu Zhelev today addressed the UN General Assembly, stressing that "considering its civilized and good-neighbourly Balkan policy, Bulgaria has the right again—as at the very start of the Yugoslav crisis—to insist on a categorical stand and energetic measures by the United Nations General Assembly, Security Council and secretary general to localize and end the barbaric war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and prevent the escalation of other smoldering conflicts in former Yugoslavia." The Bulgarian president, who also discussed the grave losses sustained by the Bulgarian economy as a result of the observance of the Yugoembargo, suggested that a special UN forum, which Bulgaria offers to host, discusses the issues of sanctions and compensations for affected third countries.

Bulgaria is against the change of borders and the annexation of territory by force, taking a staunch stand in favour of a peaceful settlement of the Yugocrisis, said President Zhelev.

"The collapse of totalitarian regimes and the breakdown of the Soviet empire and of the Warsaw Treaty has placed us before an unexpected paradox: A lesser threat to world peace, coupled with less peace in the world, which spells more challenges and tests for the United Nations," the president said in his speech. The regional conflicts are a major problem to new democracies, said the Bulgarian president, warning of the danger, facing the Balkans, of the conflicts to spill beyond their initial borders, involving other countries.

He especially emphasized that the dramatic events in Moscow last weekend manifested the difficulties of the transition of the post-communist societies to democracy. "The United Nations cannot remain indifferent to the transition underway. If we really are united nations, we should lend moral, political and financial support to the peoples undergoing a transition," the Bulgarian president said.

Dr. Zhelev stressed that Bulgaria, the country with the longest land border with Serbia, completely realizes its responsibility and strictly observes the Security Council sanctions, despite its grave economic losses. The Bulgarian president recalled the embargo-related losses sustained by the Bulgarian economy in 1992, estimated with expert help from the United Nations Development Programme, totalled 942.6 million dollars and are expected to outrun that amount several times this year.

"The effects of the sanctions can lead to a collapse of the economic reform, endangering the democratic process and social peace in Bulgaria. Objectively speaking, Bulgaria is paying for peace and security in the Balkans and Europe a price, which may turn out to be disastrous for the country itself," said Dr. Zhelev. He said the direct losses taken as a result of the sanctions on former Yugoslavia, Iraq and Libya amount to half of Bulgaria's debt to foreign commercial banks and "darken the prospects for economic recovery, development and reintegration into the world economy."

The Bulgarian president raised before the UN General Assembly the issue of working out an efficient mechanism to offset losses taken by member states as a result of sanctions on third countries. He stressed that according to Bulgaria, the forms of compensation can include measures to ease economic hardships: A release of standby loans by the International Monetary Fund, a relaxation of the procedures to service and settle the foreign debt, the financing of important national and regional communications and transport infrastructure projects, a speedier ratification of the association agreement between Bulgaria and the European Community and a speedier accession of this country to GATT. President Zhelev said the Bulgarian delegation to the current session will propose initiatives on some of these problems and relies on the support of UN member states for their implementation.

So it is time for the issues of international sanctions and compensations to be discussed at a special forum, which Bulgaria proposes to host, said the Bulgarian president.

Further on in his speech, President Zhelev discussed the role of UN peacekeeping and peacemaking operations. "UN peacekeeping operations were among the most important and effective lines of work for the world organization in the past year.... Bulgaria supported this political strategy in practice, sending blue helmets to Cambodia," Dr. Zhelev said. According to him, however, "the international community seemed to be insufficiently prepared to carry out such missions, and the

issue of the security of the UN personnel proved especially painful." Bulgaria lost ten volunteers in Cambodia, and not all its spending has yet been estimated, the Bulgarian president recalled.

Mr. Zhelev said the establishment within the UN system of an Office of a High Commissioner for Human Rights would respond to the desire for broader international cooperation in this field. He said Bulgaria is ready to take an active part in the discussion on this idea.

The Bulgarian president also said Bulgaria openly declared its willingness to promote cooperation, including cooperation with NATO, as a full member, and with NATO member states.

Dr. Zhelev emphasized the need for brave and realistic initiatives in fields such as the liberalization of trade, the future of GATT, foreign debt, unemployment, labour migration, environmental security and the circulation of environment-friendly technology.

He stressed the importance Bulgaria attaches to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the strengthening of its regime and the preparation of the conference to review the treaty due to be held in 1995. Bulgaria supports the idea of its assuming an universal and permanent character.

The president dwelt on Bulgaria's expectations of the United Nation's future role and functions, stressing as essential the idea to expand representation at the UN Security Council, while preserving an efficient decision-making mechanism. President Zhelev discussed the need for the UN specialized bodies to find new approaches to address global socio-economic problems and new procedures and forms to ease access to technical assistance and advanced technology.

Ministry 'Deeply Concerned' Over EC Agreement

AU0610082293 Sofia BTA in English 2144 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Sofia, October 5 (BTA)—The Bulgarian Foreign Ministry is deeply concerned over the fact that the Council of Ministers of the European Community again did not approve the Bulgaria-EC interim agreement on trade and related issues at its session on October 4 and 5, says a Foreign Ministry declaration received at BTA. This long-awaited step was linked to procedural questions, unrelated to Bulgaria, which blocks the agreement's entry into force and deprives this country of the possibility to avail itself of the export liberalization measures envisaged in it, the declaration also says. Compared to the other central and East European countries, Bulgaria is practically discriminated against in the EC markets. The Foreign Ministry expresses hope the agreement will be approved at the next EC Council of Ministers' session.

"We see its future entry into force as a demonstration of the repeatedly voiced readiness of the EC to give Bulgaria decisive support in its transition to a market economy," the document says.

Daskalov Explains Embargo Losses to UN Official

AU0510131693 Sofia BTA in English 1239 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Report by Iliya Marinov: "Bulgarian Foreign Minister in New York"]

[Text] New York, October 5 (BTA)—Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stanislav Daskalov, who heads the Bulgarian delegation to the 48th Session of the UN General Assembly, met with Mr. Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg, chairman of the UN Committee on Sanctions Against the Former Yugoslavia and Brazil's permanent representative at the United Nations, who now chairs the UN Security Council.

Minister Daskalov voiced Bulgaria's concern over the severe losses it is sustaining as a result of the strict observation of the Yugosanctions which actually isolated it from its European trade partners. Minister Daskalov pointed that it is necessary to facilitate the procedure for issuing export and transit shipment permits, since the delay causes additional losses to Bulgaria.

Mr. Daskalov acquainted the Sanctions Committee chairman with Bulgaria's initiative for establishing a mechanism for control on future transit shipments via Serbia.

Mr. Sardenberg expressed understanding for Bulgaria's difficulties and said he would set up a working group for rationalizing the Sanctions Committee procedure for issuing permits.

Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev also arrived in New York yesterday to deliver a speech before the 48th Session of the UN General Assembly. President Zhelev is expected to meet with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali and Glavkos Kliridhis, head of state of Cyprus.

Intelligence Chief Briefs Parliament on 'Leakage'

AU0510092193 Sofia STANDART NEWS in Bulgarian 30 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by Nevena Gyurova: "No One Invited the Chiefs of KGB and CIA To Visit Our Country"]

[Text] No one has ever invited the chief of Russian Intelligence, Yevgeniy Primakov, to our country. He arrived on board a civilian airliner from Poland, where he had been visiting, and just arrived in Sofia. He did not need a visa, because there are no such requirements for Russian citizens visiting Bulgaria. All this was explained at yesterday's briefing with General Brigo Asparukhov, who was invited by the parliamentary National Security Commission to report on his visit with Academician

Primakov. The visit was part of the latter's European tour, the same as in the case of the visit paid by CIA director James Woolsey, General Asparukhov told journalists, adding that both officials were entitled to do so. He had talks with the two intelligence chiefs on the situation in Yugoslavia. The common evaluation was that an expansion of the conflict beyond Bosnia-Herzegovina should not be expected. General Asparukhov recalled that the Bulgarian Intelligence Service was the only one to make such a forecast as early as in January 1992.

Along with General Lyubomir Gechev, his colleague from the Military Intelligence, General Asparukhov briefed the National Assembly deputies on the situation in Russia. No escalation of the events or civil war should be expected. One of the reasons for this is that there is no armed force behind the Russian Parliament and that Russian citizens do not possess weapons. According to the Bulgarian intelligence officers, a "pat" situation has been created with a slight prevalence in Yeltsin's favor. Elections are likely to take place, but the leaders on both sides should be replaced by new figures, in the long run. Dissatisfied deputies, however, declared that General Asparukhov had submitted a rehash of the international press to them, while General Gechev delivered a wrap-up of the Sofia dailies.

General Asparukhov reported on a leakage of classified information. In the safe of Emil Kovachev, the former chief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs "Information and Analysis" Department, X-ed copies of secret documents, whose reprinting was not allowed, were found. They had been dispatched to Filip Dimitrov and Yordan Sokolov [former interior minister of the Filip Dimitrov cabinet]. Later on, the classified documents were cited by the Sofia dailies STOLITSA [Capital] and OGLEDALO [Mirror], while RANNO UTRO [Early Morning], OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK, DEMOKRATSIYA, and KONTINENT reported classified information on a regular basis. The dailies TRUD, STANDART NEWS, and 24 CHASA had done the same on several occasions. Following an internal investigation in the National Intelligence Service, a certain employee was dismissed for disclosing such information.

Klaus Rejects Claims by Slovak Prime Minister

LD0410201993 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 4 Oct 93

[Text] Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus rejected statements made by Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar yesterday [3 October], according to which the Czech Republic owed Slovakia 8 billion Swiss francs, due to the as yet unsettled claim of the Slovak state [1938-1945] toward Germany from the time of the Second World War.

According to Klaus, this request does not rank among rational statements that would contribute to the solution of the still unfinished issues. At the same time, Klaus pointed out the illogical nature of the request for settlement of claims of the fascist Slovak state, a satellite of Nazi Germany, that arose during their war against the Allies.

The prime minister also denied the legal and financial justification of this absurd request and reiterated the fact that Czechoslovakia had never received any compensation for damage caused during the Second World War. If the Slovak prime minister considers Slovakia to be the legal successor to the Slovak state, then he should present his financial claims to those whom he considers to be the legal successors to Hitler Germany, said Vaclav Klaus.

Foreign Ministry on Yeltsin NATO Letter

AU0510171193 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 1 (CTK)—The Czech Foreign Ministry does not consider Russian President Boris Yeltsin's letter addressed to Western governments to be part of the Russian foreign policy doctrine, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement given to CTK today by its spokesperson Lucie Pilipova.

The Czech Foreign Ministry rather perceived the letter in the context of the current complicated developments in Russia, the statement said.

The ministry does not know the precise text of Yeltsin's letter and all information available on it has from the press, the statement says. There are many signals indicating that contrary to Yeltsin's recent statements in Warsaw and Prague that the question of Central European countries' joining NATO is their own affair, the Russian side is starting to articulate notions of a certain security system for Central Europe guaranteed jointly by Russia and the Western alliance, the statement says.

However, it is just the latest events in Russia which confirmed our belief that our goal to integrate into Western European economic and defense structures is correct and that it is highly important to seek its implementation, it stresses.

This intenton is an irreversible consequence of the post-November developments when the Czech Republic decided unambiguously that it wanted to become part of Western Europe and no longer of the Soviet empire, says the statement. It adds that the Czech Foreign Ministry does not see the least reason to discuss these fundamental goals so that they become subject for talks between powers.

Zieleniec Views Importance of EC Agreement

AU0510174893 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Oct 93 p 1, 11

[Interview with Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec by Milos Sklenka in Luxembourg; date not given: "The Association Agreement Is an Important Political Signal for Brussels"]

[Text] The Czech Republic will take another important step on the road toward European integration structures in Luxembourg today. Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec will sign the European Agreement on Association With the European Community on behalf of the Czech Government. The foreign minister granted HOSPODARSKE NOVINY an interview during this important event in the Czech Republic's short history.

[Sklenka] Today, when you sign the Association Agreement with the European Community, you will conclude an important stage in the independent Czech Republic's development. What does this document actually signify for our young democracy?

[Zieleniec] The European Agreement has two levels. First, a matter-of-fact one: It is a trade agreement that lays down the criteria for mutual trade between the Czech Republic and EC states, tariff and non-tariff conditions, quotas, and so on. On the other hand, this document also represents a specific declaration of political will. It is a sign of the willingness of our country and the Brussels-based organization to continue together in the integration process.

[Sklenka] The experiences of Poland and Hungary, that is, of countries that concluded an Association Agreement together with the former Czechoslovakia in 1991, indicate that ratification often takes a number of years. In your opinion, how long will the ratification process take in our case?

[Zieleniec] As far as our parliament is concerned, I see no problem. The question is, however, how quickly the ratification process will proceed in the European Parliament and, first and foremost, in the legislative bodies of the individual EC member countries. It is necessary to realize that ratification also has its own political dimension. In some countries there are parties in power that are not major advocates of expanding the ranks of the Twelve.

The whole procedure will, undoubtedly, take a number of months. Nevertheless, it is important in this context to emphasize that the length of the ratification process does not hold up the advantages that accrue from the

so-called Interim Agreement on Trade and Issues Associated With Trade. This accompanying document contains an article saying that, until the Association Agreement comes into effect, trade will be conducted in accordance with the conditions contained in it.

[Sklenka] From the economic point of view, the Association Agreement gives the Czech Republic a number of trade concessions and advantages. Which one do you consider to be the most important in relation to our economy's needs?

[Zieleniec] We do not have to go into the details or we would miss the main advantage of the agreement: The principle of asymmetry. This means that, in many commodities, we have more advantageous access to the single EC market than the countries of the Brussels Twelve have to the Czech market. Moreover, the so-called supplementary protocol to the Interim Agreement, which was signed between Prague and Brussels and which the Czech Government approved at Wednesday's [29 September] session, further stacks this asymmetry in our favor, in conjunction with the conclusions reached at the recent EC summit meeting in Copenhagen.

[Sklenka] Yes, the EC summit in Copenhagen aroused certain hopes for the Central and East European states' rapid and enhanced integration into the Community's structures. Unfortunately, however, we see in practice that Brussels—under the influence of the global recession and strong pressure from special interest lobbies—often implements a protectionist policy in trade with the East. Do you think the EC will comply with its commitments—from the text of the Association Agreement—to liberalize its market?

[Zieleniec] I am convinced that the two sides will strictly adhere to the commitments contained in the agreement.

[Sklenka] In the event that the conditions for liberalizing access to the EC market are not fulfilled, is the Czech Government also prepared to apply protective measures against imports from the countries of the Twelve?

[Zieleniec] This is an issue for comprehensive consideration, an issue for careful thinking.... However, in general, it is possible to say that we will not achieve much in foreign policy if we are incapable of adopting countermeasures in the event that someone applies overtly discriminatory and protectionist measures against us.

[Sklenka] The Association Agreement guarantees us roughly 5 years of protection for the Czech market against competition from the EC. Do you think that our enterprises, banks, and insurance companies will become advanced enough during this period that they will be able to successfully meet such competition?

[Zieleniec] I am convinced of this. I do not think our entrepreneurial entities would require major protection. In the end, this is best confirmed by the dynamic development of our economy and financial institutions. Protecting the market is only important during the transition period; however, it generally applies that pressure from competition improves the domestic producers' ability to compete.

[Sklenka] We have often heard our government officials say that we will fulfill the conditions for joining the EC within 2-3 years. Are you also of this opinion?

[Zieleniec] From the point of view of the maturity of our political system and macroeconomic parameters, we will—in my opinion—be ready in three years. However, from what I can see, the problem does not lie in our readiness, but rather in the immediate willingness and desire of the individual Community member states to expand its ranks. To this day, the EC states are finding it difficult to come to terms with the fall of the Iron Curtain and are searching with difficulty for a new vision of the future united Europe. The West is asking itself where in fact Europe's eastern borders begin. It will be some time yet before it will be able to answer correctly.

[Sklenka] I agree with you as far as the democratic political system and the macroeconomic criteria for our economy's readiness are concerned. However, I am concerned that this issue has yet another, third dimension—the readiness and compatibility of our legal system. Like many other people, I am a pessimist in this regard.

[Zieleniec] I would like to emphasize that our legislation, and especially the norms regulating the conditions for the operation of the market and the entire economic system, is now being drafted in harmony with EC legal practice. I do not want to argue about the time frame over a few months; however, I am convinced that, within a few years, our legal system will be harmonized to such an extent that we will be sufficiently ready to join the EC. Our entry into the EC is not only an economic issue, it is also a political and security issue. It is necessary to realize from this point of view that, rather than knocking on Brussels' doors, we have to work on ourselves so that, after a while, the EC member states start asking why we are not yet a member.

Kocarnik Meets With Slovak Finance Minister

AU0510172893 Prague CTK in English 1536 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 1 (CTK)—The outstanding debts of the former Czechoslovakia to third countries and the need for a common policy on the question were the subject of talks between Czech Finance Minister Ivan Kocarnik and his Slovak counterpart Julius Toth in Washington recently.

Kocarnik and Toth were attending an annual session of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

At a press conference in Prague today, Kocarnik said the claims of the former Czechoslovakia were divided between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic in the ratio of 2:1. He said a harmonious approach to their

repayment had to be found, so that one country does not undermine the position of the other.

Kocarnik said that the Commission for the Delimitation of the Property of the Former Czechoslovakia will not meet until after he and Toth meet again in the middle of October to talk about several things which are unclear.

Finance Minister Reports Budget Surplus

AU0510183093 Prague TELEGRAF in Czech 2 Oct 93 p 1

[Report by Jan T. Vavra: "Czech Budget Still in Surplus"]

[Excerpt] The Czech Republic's budget system showed a surplus of 4.3 billion korunas [Kc] at the end of September, to which we must add the positive balance on the clearing account recording trade with the Slovak Republic, which amounts to Kc600 million. This was stated by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Ivan Kocarnik at a news conference yesterday.

At the end of September, state budget revenues amounted to Kc258.6 billion, which was 75.6 percent of revenues projected for the whole year. Budget expenditures amounted to Kc254.3 billion, which was 74.3 percent of expected annual expenditures.

Minister Kocarnik said that the payment of taxes was developing in accordance with original projections. All excess revenues caused by [advance] payments of the value-added tax have already been refunded from the state budget. "Thus, we have a clean slate from this viewpoint," the minister of finance said. The budgets of towns and communities have already been allocated from the state budget for the entire planned subsidy of Kc17 billion. Furthermore, three-quarters of the financial resources earmarked for the social sphere have already been provided. Less than the aliquot part (about 45 percent of the budgeted figure) has been siphoned off in subsidies for the entrepreneurial sphere. "The development thus far shows that very good prerequisites exist for the fulfillment of our plans for the year as a whole," Ivan Kocarnik said. [passage omitted]

Government Reports Immigration Figures

AU0610095693 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 30 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by "iv": "By the End of the Year, 2 Percent of the Population Will Be Refugees"]

[Text] Prague—By the end of this year, the number of immigrants will reach 2 percent of the population of the Czech Republic. In the West European countries, this number ranges between 1 and 10 percent. This was stated by Deputy Interior Minister Martin Fendrych in parliament yesterday.

According to him, because of the partition of the federation, the immigration wave from Slovakia has declined; by the end of June, 159,000 Slovaks had applied for Czech citizenship.

Further, the government report on the current migration situation states that almost 90 million people have been processed at the border crossings since the beginning of 1993. Of these, 51 million people were processed at the Czech-German border—that is seven times the number in 1989.

On 30 June, 110,045 immigrants were registered in Czech territory. Currently, 1,377 persons are living in refugee camps, among whom the largest group are Bulgarians, whose number continues to grow rapidly. According to Fendrych, Bulgarian travel bureaus greatly contribute to the situation as they bring large numbers of Bulgarian Muslims promising them worthwhile jobs in the Czech Republic.

The deputies consider the first quarter of next year to be the latest feasible deadline for the start of guarding the so-called green border with Slovakia. Moreover, they expect that Interior Minister Ruml will decide by the end of October 1993 whether he will use drafted soldiers for this purpose.

Meciar Says Czech TV Misquoted Him on Claim

LD0510230893 Prague CTK in English 2246 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Bratislava, Oct 5 (CTK)—I was misquoted by Czech Television regarding my statement on Slovakia's claim of eight billion Swiss francs from the Czech Republic, Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar said today.

Aside from the still-unresolved question of property of the Czechoslovak Federation, the balance of the Czechoslovak State Bank and gold claimed by Slovakia, the Czech Republic owes Slovakia eight billion Swiss francs, Meciar was quoted by Czech Television on October 3 as reportedly having said at a meeting with journalists.

The sum was an unsettled claim of the Slovak state (a quasi-independent Nazi-backed regime between 1939 and 1945) to Germany from World War II.

Later on after the war, the sum was included into the joint balance of former Czechoslovakia, Meciar said.

We cannot put up with the fact that the Czech Republic is a successor to these Slovak assets. It is not and we not do not recognise it, Meciar said on Czech Television on Sunday (October 3).

Meciar said today that on Sunday he had been speaking with the Czech Television about a possible compensation for Sudeten Germans.

We stated that in such case Slovakia would logically cooperate with the Czech Republic, and that it did not want to hurt its interests. However, in that case Slovakia would raise a claim as a state towards another state regarding all assets connected with World War II. This includes eight billion Swiss francs in debts and loans in relation to Germany as well as compensation for the population, for the Slovaks whose houses burnt down, Meciar stated.

He added that regarding the Czech Republic and the above-mentioned eight billion sum, we have agreed that the issue was discussed. It is not yet closed and we do not raise the claim to the Czech Republic. We just want to conclude an agreement which would establish that the claim is not the Czech Republic's. It is our Slovak claim towards the country with which we will negotiate the return or compensation for the Carpathian Germans living in Slovakia until their expulsion after World War Two, Meciar stressed.

Meciar said that the Czech Republic was preparing talks with Sudeten Germans while for the time being, Slovakia was not preparing the talks with Carpathian Germans.

Meciar Signs EC Agreement, Meets With Delors

LD0410202893 Prague CTK in English 1814 GMT 4 Oct 93

[Text] Luxembourg, Oct 4 (CTK)—Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar, who signed today the Slovak-EC association agreement, met with President of the EC Commission Jacques Delors to discuss the signed document.

Later Meciar told journalists that he believed that the agreement would be ratified. Negative propaganda concerning the ethnic minorities in Slovakia and its domestic political situation, has certain effect, he stated.

We must deal with this, Meciar said, adding that despite what is being written about Slovakia, the EC knows well the country's ethnic minority policy and views it positively.

Meciar said that it was premature to ask when Slovakia could become the EC's full-fledged member. Much is yet to be done, he said. He added that he considered 2005 the real term of ending the present stage of association and the starting point of talks on full-fledged membership.

Moravcik Discusses Report With U.S. Official

LD0510112593 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 0900 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] During his talks with Peter Tarnoff, undersecretary for political affairs in the U.S. Department of State, Slovak Foreign Minister Jozef Moravcik voiced his objections to a report entitled Human Rights and Democratization in Slovakia.

Jozef Moravcik said at the talks that a visit to Slovakia by a group of experts, composed of members of the commission [Washington Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe] and of representatives of the Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs section in the U.S. Department of State, would be the best way to clarify many issues. Jozef Moravcik's proposal was received very positively by Peter Tarnoff, who promised that he would support its implementation.

The report says that Slovak representatives understand the Slovak state as an aim in its own right and not as something that should serve people. In their fight for the protection of this state, two tools play a significant part: the control of the economy and a highly centralized form of government. The victims of this fight are, above all, independent press and national minorities.

The report, which was prepared by the Washington Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe, deals also with the Gabcikovo water project. It says that Hungary's ecological concern is justified.

The report says, in its conclusion, that the future would show whether shortcomings of Slovakia in the fulfilment of its obligations following from [the resolutions of the] Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe are

only a remnant of the communist system or whether the transition to democracy would require more profound changes than mere independence.

Andrejcak Views Military Accord With Hungary

AU0510140893 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Oct 93 p 3

["K.T."-signed interview with Defense Minister Imrich Andrejcak in Budapest on 4 October: "Document on Partnership Relations and Confidence Building—Hungarian-Slovak Military Agreement Signed in Budapest"]

[Text] [NEPSZABADSAG] How is the separation of the former CSSR Army progressing?

[Andrejcak] The separation has practically been concluded; whatever still remains to be done is of a technical nature, like to separate the material of the joint Military History Institute and the archives of the intelligence agency. There are still some small problems in connection with this, but, regarding the armament itself and the military equipment, everything has been decided, in spite of the fact that both countries still have military equipment stored in each other's warehouses.

[NEPSZABADSAG] A Slovak-Russian military agreement was signed in Bratislava recently, and this caused some concern in Hungary. To what extent can this concern be justified?

[Andrejcak] We published the text of this agreement. Do you think that Hungarian Defense Minister Lajos Fur's visit to Moscow could have taken place if this agreement contained any anti-Hungarian article? I can assure you that there is nothing in this agreement that would be directed against a third country.

[NEPSZABADSAG] At the same time, the Hungarian-Russian and the Hungarian-German military deals led to nervous reactions in Slovakia. Did Lajos Fur's explanation calm you down in this respect?

[Andrejcak] Mr Lajos Fur assured me that Hungary did not violate the Vienna agreements. We must respect this position.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Is this agreement the peak of military cooperation, or can we still broaden our cooperation?

[Andrejcak] In this document, the two sides express their readiness for close cooperation. Experts are working on finding methods of making this agreement provide cheaper and more efficient defense.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Does this mean that we can also talk about the possibility of signing an agreement similar to the Open Skies?

[Andrejcak] Experts are already working on this too. I must also say that there are no differences of views between us on basic issues.

Zelenay Clarifies Remarks on 'Ministry of Information'

AU0410145793 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak 1 Oct 93 p 2

[Statement by Roman Zelenay, state secretary at the Ministry of Culture]

[Text] Roman Zelenay has sent us the following statement in response to our request for his position on the "Ministry of Information" affair:

About three weeks ago I granted an interview to reporter Karol Wolf, which was intended exclusively for the [Czech] daily MLADA FRONTA DNES. I have never given my consent to its publication in the [Slovak] daily SME.

The interview was intended for publication the very next day after I gave and authorized it. The publication of this interview after three weeks amounts to a fundamental distortion of reality. The further course of developments has rendered some of the things I discussed obsolete, including the possible establishment of a Ministry of Information. Although the project for it had been drafted as one of the alternatives for implementing state information policy, a different decision was made as long as two weeks ago. Had the interview been conducted today, I would on no account discuss the establishment of a Ministry of Information but the contents, implementation, and forms of state information policy.

The publication without my consent of an interview that was intended for a different newspaper, a different country, a different reader, and a different time, and the resulting obsolescence of some parts of its contents represents a fundamental breach of journalistic ethics and damages my name among my partners. This is not the first time that my words have been curiously distorted, or downright misinterpreted, on the pages of SME—the last time, for example, my alleged remarks about the "anti-Semite" Wiesenthal—not to mention the paper's provoking of so-called affairs.

[signed] Roman Zelenay, state secretary at the Slovak Ministry of Culture

Clinton's UN General Assembly Address Viewed

AU0510182693 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 30 Sep 93 p 5

[Commentary by Peter Friedner: "Knowing When To Say 'No'"]

[Text] The address by U.S. President Bill Clinton to the United Nations General Assembly in New York on Monday was not an ordinary address by the supreme politician of the host country to this forum. His address

is viewed as one of the first exhaustive speeches delivered by the U.S. President on foreign policy. (Some observers say it is his very first address of this kind.)

Among other things, his address was the long expected speech on Washington's attitude toward the most topical issues of the present time—UN peacekeeping operations. American opinion on this matter is even more important because it would be difficult to imagine sending Blue Helmets to any of the crisis regions without U.S. support.

"If the American people are to say 'yes' to a UN peacekeeping operation, the UN must know when to say 'no,' Clinton told the UN delegates. The Washington government is of the opinion that this world organization should set very tough criteria for sending its troops anywhere. Not even the United States—the only real superpower today—can afford to participate in solving all the crises on this planet."

Clinton indicated that, when considering the scope of American intervention in one part of the world or another, his government will take into account not only how pressing the problem is, but—even more importantly—it will also take American interests into account. In the future, U.S. interests will become a more important criterion than they are now, and the American delegate will mainly support UN actions that his government deems meaningful from the U.S. point of view.

Nonproliferation of nuclear arms is one of the most important priorities. Today, when unmanageable conflicts and crises prevail, the proliferation of nuclear technology in an ever-increasing number of regions is dangerous not only for those regions themselves, but also for the United States. This also applies to international terrorism. The explosion in the New York Trade Center and the possibility of similar attacks are a sufficient warning that even the United States is not fully protected against such threats. This is why warheads in Ukraine, the possibility that North Korea might be manufacturing them, or the punishment of suspects in the terrorist attack against the plane that crashed in Lockerbie, cause great concern in official U.S. circles. All this is in conjunction with what has been previously said.

As regards financing UN activities, including peacekeeping operations, Clinton promised that the United States will pay its outstanding debt amounting to almost $1 billion. In the future, however, the United States will insist on cutting down its financial burden, as there are other economic powers alongside the United States. In effect, this means that Germany and Japan will have to pay more. Their increasing demands for greater decisionmaking clout in the United Nations should also be accompanied by larger "membership fees".

In all likelihood, Washington will think twice before engaging in actions abroad and will weigh its opportunities and interests more carefully. This indicates that the rest of the world will have to deal with their own problems more often than before, without the direct participation of the sheriff, or Uncle Sam from America.

Foreign Ministry Receives Russian Envoy

LD0510121993 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Istvan Kulcsar reports on the regular Tuesday briefing of the foreign affairs spokesman [Janos Herman], at which the events in Moscow were also mentioned, naturally.

[Kulcsar] The spokesman gave an account of what Foreign Ministry State Secretary Janos Martonyi told Russian Ambassador Ivan Aboimov when he summoned him in Budapest yesterday. He [Martonyi] assured him of the Hungarian Government's sympathy [egyuetterzes] and said Budapest supports President Yeltsin, who personifies the transformation, the reform process.

Responsibility for the clashes lies with [Aleksandr] Rutskoy and [Ruslan] Khasbulatov, State Secretary Janos Martonyi told the Russian ambassador in Budapest, who expressed his thanks for the rapid taking of a stance.

Gyorgy Nanovfszky, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow, has been instructed by the Foreign Ministry to pass the above on to the Russian presidential office.

At his news conference, Janos Herman outlined details connected with Romania's admission to the Council of Europe. [passage omitted]

President Goncz on Moscow Events, EC, NATO

BR0610115393 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 5 Oct 93 p 4

[Report on interview with President Arpad Goncz, by Cees Zoon, in Budapest, on 4 October: "I Will Never Shoot at Parliament—President Goncz Says That Hungary Takes Its Democracy Seriously"]

[Text] Today Hungarian President Arpad Goncz is making an official visit to the Netherlands. "Hungary's aspiration to be allowed into Europe is at the center of the discussions," he said on the eve of his visit. Goncz does not believe that events similar to those taking place in Russia are possible in Hungary. "Our country is far more stable," he said.

You cannot see by looking at Arpad Goncz that he is anxiously following the events in Moscow. The Hungarian president is relaxed and cannot see any direct consequences for his own country. "I am full of hope that we will not have to draw any lessons from what is happening there now," he said. "The situation in our country is far more stable, so we will not be confronted with a similar situation. I can promise you one thing, in writing: I will never give the order to shoot on the Hungarian parliament."

The events taking place in Moscow are still closely followed in the East European countries. After all, developments in the former communist mother country always had a very direct influence on life in the entire East Bloc.

President Goncz gives the impression of being relieved. By the time that we met in his study in the parliament building in Budapest, it was clear that his counterpart Yeltsin had the winning hand.

"One thing is certain," Goncz said. "What is happening in Russia has an influence on the entire world. I am unhappy about the violence there. But I hope and am convinced that the forces of reform will get the upper hand, because it is also crucially important for Hungary that the process of democratic reforms continues in Russia. And we must not forget that Yeltsin is the democratically elected president and embodies the reform policies."

However, the Hungarian president sees no direct danger for the Central and East European countries. "Although of course there are indirect consequences," he added. "Like the negative influence on our trade." Nevertheless, the struggle in Russia will lead to Hungary working harder than ever for membership of the EC and NATO, subjects which will be high on Goncz's list when he today begins his state visit to the Netherlands.

"Hungary's aspiration to be allowed into Europe is at the center of our discussions in the Netherlands," he said. "We are nearly at the end of the procedure for the ratification of our association treaty with the EC. Of course we are counting on the support of the Netherlands in the full integration process. I am certain that the question of Hungary's membership of NATO will come up for discussion. We are expecting that the NATO summit to be held in January will create the opportunity for realizing closer links."

"We are convinced that NATO and the Western European Union will play a pioneering role in the creation of a pan-European security system," he said. "Yet we know that our membership will not be a sudden event, but rather a process that will take some time. It is possible that the events in Russia are a factor which will slow down this process."

"Of course it is not entirely in our own hands," he said. "The so-called Yeltsin method must lead to some consternation and confusion about what will follow. A lot can happen between now and January. Some sort of solution can be found for the Russian situation, but one cannot exclude the possibility of further deterioration. And no matter what we say, militarily speaking Russia remains a great power."

"It is impossible to say now how great an importance NATO will give to our region in January," he said. "Nor can I say how Russia's position will change in that period. It would be overconfident to give a straight answer. There is a Hungarian saying which goes as

follows: My answer depends on my point of departure. Now it is very well possible to give two totally contradictory answers."

Last week Boris Yeltsin wrote a letter to a number of Western European leaders, emphatically calling on them not to expand NATO membership to the Central and East European countries. Instead NATO and Russia should together guarantee the security of the region. Does Goncz regard such a letter as interference in the affairs of Hungary and the other East European countries? And as proof that the Russians still want to maintain an influence in the area?

"I do not know," he said. "I have not seen the letter and I do not know the text. We have not received a letter. Do not ask me that question, please. Because in this particularly uncertain situation, it is too easy to be wide of the mark. Because I am head of state, what I say always has a certain importance. None of us has seen the Yeltsin letter. We could make a declaration, but that would be no more than a reaction to the Western reaction to an alleged letter."

One of the most serious problems in the region is the position of the Hungarian minorities in Romania and Slovakia, and the resulting poor relations between Hungary and its neighbors. During a recent visit by Romanian President Iliescu to Bratislava, Romania and Slovakia decided to join forces. Nevertheless Arpad Goncz believes that it is still possible to improve relations.

"It is inevitable, because it is in the mutual interests of these countries," he said. "It largely depends on whether we are able to think with the other's head. Realities remain realities. One of them is that there is a strong Hungarian minority in both neighboring countries. It is also part of reality that there are valid agreements about the borders between Hungary and these countries."

"In Hungary, no responsible political element has posed the question of changing the borders for the last four years," he said. "We have signed the Trianon Treaty, the Paris peace treaty, the Helsinki agreements, and the Paris Charter. What more should we do?"

"We are working on bilateral agreements with Slovakia and Romania," he continued. "The Hungarian Government has repeatedly declared that we do not go back on international treaties. Whenever you hear these nationalistic noises in any of these countries, including Hungary, you must always understand that they are intended for domestic consumption."

The thought of renewed Hungarian control over Romanian Transylvania is nonsense. "I will ask you a theoretical question," he said. "Can you imagine the situation where Hungary would want a Romanian minority of six million people for itself?"

There are strong nationalistic feelings in the whole of East Europe, including Hungary, where they are embodied by the extremist group based around Istvan Csurka. President Goncz feels that the danger of this group must not be overestimated.

"It is clear that an improvement in the economic situation and an increase in living standards would have a positive influence in reducing this phenomenon," he said. "In most cases nationalism is a form of political compensation. And in this whole region there is a lot to compensate."

"The living standard of part of the population is declining," he said. "Whereas another part is doing much better. Unemployment has reduced the social security of many people. In these circumstances it is almost natural and inevitable that the image of an enemy will appear, who is made responsible."

However, the president has "confidence in the wisdom of the Hungarian electorate," which next spring will choose a new parliament. He did not want to discuss the Polish elections, which gave victory to the former communists, or a possible repetition of that scenario in Hungary, because every statement by him on the subject would be regarded as influencing voters.

"But the normal attitude of Hungarians is the elimination of extremes," he said. "The most important thing in the coming elections is not the result, but the fact that they are the second free elections. The first elections here and in other East European countries were in fact a 'no' vote against communist policies. The success of the following elections lies in the fact that the country is now taking its own democracy seriously."

Interministerial Group To Monitor Russian Crisis

LD0510180093 Warsaw TV Polonia Network in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Oct 93

[From a special edition of the "Panorama" program]

[Text] The government has set up an interministerial group to analyze the situation in Russia. For two years the Defense Ministry has had plans prepared for action in case of a crisis in the East.

The group, which was established at a secret meeting of the Council of Ministers, will, on the current basis, analyze the situation in Russia and its consequences for Poland, especially with regard to the supply of raw materials and refugees. The first sitting of the group will take place before the end of the day.

In the open part of the deliberations, the ministers were discussing a draft report on the state of the country and adopted the strategy for the development of telecommunications in Poland until the year 2000.

Suchocka Gives Explanation

LD0510205693 Warsaw TVP Television Second Program Network in Polish 2000 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Relayed by Polonia TV network]

[Excerpts] The government team for analysing the situation in Russia has been meeting for several minutes now. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] The team was set up during the part of the government meeting devoted to the events in Russia and their impact on relations between our states. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

[Suchocka] We have decided that it was necessary to set up a team, let us put it this way, to closely analyse the situation in Russia and, in this context, also the needs of our state. They are, among other things, raw material reserves and matters possibly connected with refugees. We must, the government must, have a relatively detailed analysis of both what can happen and what measures the government should take in this respect.

Walesa Addresses Issue of Coalition Talks

LD0510200793 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Simultaneous radio and television address by President Lech Walesa on 5 October in Warsaw; speech relayed by Warsaw TV Polonia Network in Polish—live or recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: In the school of democracy there are ascents and falls. The social mood may waver. It leads democracy around numerous corners. Once to the right, once to the left. This is normal. On this rests the strength and wisdom of democracy. It allows society to test various people and various programs; to compare ideas and activities; to choose that which is best for the nation and the country. We thus do not overdramatize that [general elections] which took place on 19 September. That day democracy was victorious. We had the opportunity to discover something about ourselves.

Now the point is to wisely make use of this knowledge. It ought to enlighten both those who were successful in the elections and the defeated. Some must remember that their victory is relative and does not entitle them to speak in the name of the entire nation. Others, irrespective of the bitterness of defeat, must respect the verdict of democracy and submit themselves to the law. As president, I will carefully observe the activities of all groups.

I will not allow anybody to destroy what we have built within the last four years with great effort. I will not allow the destruction of the Polish home. If the need arises I will avail myself of my constitutional powers and all available means.

Ladies and gentlemen, for a dozen or so days we have been following the events in Russia with concern and anxiety, but also with hope. With concern because blood was shed, with hope because we expect that even such dramatic events would not slow the process of democratic transformations. We remember that, together with the democratic transformation, a change has taken place in Polish-Russian relations. It was sealed by the joint Polish-Russian declaration signed a month ago, which at the same time gave a new impulse.

I will guard with my full power the hitherto direction of our foreign policy and our road toward the European communities and NATO, and also our good cooperation with all our neighbors and friends. With those from Visegrad, from across the River Bug, and with those from across the ocean.

Ladies and gentlemen, as a result of the elections we have recognized the public mood, its expectations and hopes. We have heard the voice of the nation and the verdict of democracy. Some are worried about that which makes others happy.

We also know the programmatic face and personal arrangement of the coalition which is now taking shape. We must remember that in a democratic state the highest power belongs to the nation. Its decision is impossible to undermine. I am not addressing the nation today to discuss the will of the electorate; I recognize it and respect it. However, I would like to point out several matters, matters which arouse anxiety, which make one reflect and ponder. A little more than half of those who had the right to vote actually went to the ballot box—that was more than two years ago, that is true. Activity among society is therefore growing. There are more people who want to decide their own fate and the fate of the country. However, there are still too many of us

standing aside passively and indifferently, passing on initiative and decision to others, and thus weakening the effectiveness of democracy.

The newly elected Sejm will be less fragmented than the previous one, this is the second truth. Only six parties are in it. This gives the hope that the parliament will be a more stable and more effective one, that it will be able to cope with its most important constitutional tasks—it will appoint a strong government; it will make good and wise laws.

However, it is disquieting that in the new Sejm one-third of the electorate has no representation of their own. It is not up to me to assess who is responsible for this. Was it the fault of a legal norm or the leaders of the rightist parties? Today, however, it is clear that those parties gave no chances to their supporters. They antagonized each other and became fragmented. They did not present a clear, coherent, or comprehensive program offer. They did not take advantage of reaching an agreement in support of the reforms. I suggested such a move shortly after the dissolution of parliament. Unfortunately, without any response. Now many people admit that I was right, but it is too late.

We now have a Sejm leaning in one direction, a Sejm which is standing on one foot only. However, the effectiveness of democracy is based on an equilibrium of forces. As president of the Polish state, it is my duty to remind you of this because I regard myself as a guardian of democracy and reforms, and their proper and effective development.

Ladies and gentlemen, the nation has made a decision in the elections. Specific decisions and measures are now up to the politicians. They are conducting coalition talks. But the talks are being conducted behind closed doors for too long.

I believe in the responsible attitude of Polish politicians and their prudence. I believe that Poland will win.

Defense Minister Says Russian Situation Not New

LD0510205893 Warsaw TVP Television Second Program Network in Polish 2000 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Item relayed by Warsaw TV Polonia Network in Polish] [Text] An inter-departmental team for assessing economic relations with Russia has been set up. According to the minister of national defense, we are not threatened with a wave of refugees from Russia. Troops have not been given special orders.

[Begin Onyszkiewicz recording] The situation we have been facing for the last few days is not entirely new. In 1991—even in 1990—we thought that something like this could happen and we prepared various options for our actions. There was a completely different situation then as we had a common frontier with the Soviet Union, and there were a great number of Soviet troops stationed in Germany. Soviet troops were also on Polish soil.

The situation is different now, and the existing plans require some corrections but they can be used. Nothing indicates, however, that they will have to be used.

Police Report Says Drug Abuse on Increase

LD0610083193 Warsaw PAP in English 2334 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 5—Drug trading and addiction is on the increase in Poland according to a report from police headquarters.

In the first 8 months of this year 4,000 drugs linked crimes were recorded compared with 3,000 in the whole of 1992.

The number of discoveries of illegal poppy fields increased from 1,700 last year to 4,000 this year so far. Over 80 per cent of Polish drug addicts are dependent on processed poppy seeds with a high opium content.

Another problem is the illegal production of amphetamines in Poland which are then smuggled to Germany and Sweden. This year 22 attempts to smuggle amphetamines through Poland were foiled (the number for the whole of last year was 23) and 16.5 kilos of amphetamines have been confiscated this year so far (last year 10 kilos). Polish police are actively cooperating with police forces abroad in combatting this smuggling.

The Interior Ministry wants to introduce new sanctions for the possession of drugs, as well as new legal measures such as crown witnesses and legitimate police entrapment.

The number of drug addicts in Poland is estimated to be around 20-40,000. Around 60-80,000 students and the same number of school students are thought to be involved in the abuse of toxic substances.

Iliescu Telegram to Russian President Yeltsin

AU0510131393 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] A message faxed to us today from Romania's presidency reads: Romanian President Ion Iliescu addressed a telegram to Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Federation, with the following contents, which we will fully quote:

Over the past days, we have been following with concern the escalation of the events in Moscow. We deplore the loss of human life and the material destruction caused by the violent actions initiated by conservative forces with the purpose of annihilating the democratization process in Russia. I wish to express my satisfaction with the rapid settlement of the situation to the benefit of the democratic forces and with the resoluteness with which you reacted to that attempted strike intended to halt the natural democratization course of Russian society. I express my hope that the situation will rapidly and fully return to normal, so that your decisions related to the organization of new elections could be given course and thus open a new prospects for Russia's stability and economic recovery, which is also essential for security, stability, and peace in Europe and in the whole world.

This was the full text of the telegram addressed by Romanian President Ion Iliescu to Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin.

Government Issues Statement

AU0510194593 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] In connection with the recent events in Moscow, the Romanian Government has issued the following statement:

The Romanian Government has followed with the utmost concern the dramatic events that have taken place in Moscow in the past few days—generated by the violent actions of the adversaries of political, economic, and social transformations—and deeply deplores the loss of human lives and material destruction caused by those actions.

Romania's Government believes that the measures taken by Russia's leadership and President Boris Yeltsin's decision to curb the actions of the extremist forces, as well as the restoral of calm, order, and law, will permit the situation in Moscow to normalize and create the appropriate conditions to continue the process of democratic transformations.

Romania's Government reasserts its support with the efforts aimed at overcoming the political and constitutional crisis in the Russian Federation by organizing free and correct elections as soon as possible, ensuring respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, ensuring the continuation of democratic actions and the transition to a market economy, and by ensuring internal stability and, implicitly, international stability.

Iliescu, Vacaroiu Meet Croatian Delegation

AU0610135493 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Text] The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Croatia, headed by Stipe Mesic, president of the parliament, was received today by Romania's President Ion Iliescu. According to our correspondent's report, Mr. Mesic, in the declaration he granted to press after the meeting at Cotroceni Palace, noted that discussions addressed both economic and political aspects. As far as economic issues are concerned, he expressed the view that the process of reform in both countries must be accelerated so that both economies become competitive with the economies of Western countries.

We could not avoid the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina, said Mr. Mesic, and I want to thank Romania in this respect for the policy that it is promoting, namely to seek peaceful solutions to the conflict.

The Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu also received the parliamentary delegation of Croatia. The meeting occasioned an examination of the current stage of bilateral relations between the two countries. According to statements made by Premier Nicolae Vacaroiu at the end of the meeting, the major concern is to rapidly perfect the judicial framework and conclude accords to facilitate the expansion of relations between Romania and Croatia. Within this context, opportunities to intensify contacts in areas of mutual interest such as the naval sector, chemistry, metallurgy and other areas, at government level as well as at the level of chambers of industry and commerce, were discussed in concrete terms.

Issues connected with the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Romania and Croatia were also addressed.

Stipe Mesic, president of the Croatian parliament, also held talks today with Romanian Foreign Minister Theodor Melescanu. Stipe Mesic stated that he has come to Romania to open up new bilateral cooperation venues, as a continuation of previous cooperation between Croatia and Romania.

On this occasion, the Croatian dignitary thanked Romania's leadership for the principled policy pursued toward Croatia and for openly expressing friendship between the two countries.

Spiroiu Explains Participation in Somalia

AU0510124093 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Yesterday, answering the questions of several senators in the Romanian Parliament, National Defense Minister Niculae Spiroiu pointed out the following things: The [Romanian] military field hospital set up in Somalia was deployed there following a request by the United Nations. The action had been initiated by Romania's Foreign Affairs Ministry and was also supported by the National

Defense Ministry and sanctioned by parliament. The Romanian field hospital was installed under very good circumstances, in a maximum security area of the airport in Mogadishu, Mr. Spiroiu said. The health of the hospital personnel is also very good and they are permanently in contact with the homeland. The commander of the field hospital in Mogadishu, General Ion Dragusin, is sending monthly reports on the activity of the hospital, the national defense minister added. Spiroiu assessed that the field hospital in Somalia will be functioning over the next two years.

Referring to certain assertions, according to which the mission [in Somalia] does not serve our national defense, Spiroiu said that Romania's integration within regional, European, and world security systems, as well as our country's admission to various such systems, including our joining NATO, also depends on Romania's involvement in humanitarian, UN observance, and peacekeeping missions. Such missions are part of the activity agreed upon within programs concluded with various partners, such as NATO member states, the European Economic Community, and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Nastase, Melescanu Address Black Sea Meeting

AU0510154793 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1257 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 5/10/1993—The Black Sea Committee for Economic, Trade, Technology, and Environment opened Tuesday, 5 October, its first meeting with the participation of Black Sea shore countries, except for Azerbaijan, Georgia, and the Russian Federation, each having to handle urgent political problems at the moment.

In the speech given at the opening, Adrian Nastase, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, showed the importance of the meeting as supportive of the idea of an intensified cooperation between the countries in this zone, and as a new form of capitalizing the resources of the member countries, of their labor force, industrial and agricultural assets, and of boosting export opportunities.

The president of the Turkish Parliament and head of the committee, Husamettin Cindoruk, pointed out that the committee is faithful to the idea of peaceful cooperation in an area rich in economic and trade potentials. "The cooperation among us may succeed even better if we know one another better," he said. "Parliaments are bodies that can promote such an approach and the cooperation in the Black Sea zone is an important factor in the prosperity of our peoples," he also said.

Romania's Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu expressed his hope that this beginning will turn into a permanent and beneficial activity, it already being "positive and encouraging as a starting point for better understanding and for the much needed legislative alignment in the political, economic, and social life of our societies."

Abdic Informs Stoltenberg, Butrus-Ghali on Conflict

LD0510161593 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1458 GMT 5 Oct 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Petrovac, Oct 5 (TANJUG)—The president of the Moslem autonomous province of western Bosnia, Fikret Abdic, has sent letters to the co-chairmen of the international conference on former Yugoslavia, Lord David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, and U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali informing them about the brutal attack by troops loyal to Alija Izetbegovic on the civilians in this part of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The attack on the local civilian population, following the democratic proclamation of the Moslem autonomous province of western Bosnia, aims to "impose Izetbegovic's military dictatorship," the province's newly-founded information agency, ZBIA, said on Tuesday.

Last Tuesday, Izetbegovic ordered the Army to attack the people of western Bosnia because they had proclaimed the autonomy of this Moslem enclave a day earlier.

The command of the French U.N. battalion in Velika Kladusa, centre of the province, was also informed about the crimes in western Bosnia and the "struggle against Izetbegovic's military dictatorship and terror," ZBIA said and added that the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Zagreb was criticized for "giving incorrect information about the events in western Bosnia."

The agency said that the fighting between the supporters of moderate Moslem politician Abdic and troops loyal to Izetbegovic continued on Monday night, with four people killed and several wounded.

Zagreb-based Croatian Radio confirms ZBIA's reports about an announced meeting between Abdic and Izetbegovic's deputy, Ejup Ganic.

The Croatian authorities openly support Abdic, who announced closer cooperation between his autonomous province and the Bosnian Croat Republic and urged a speedy end to the war between the three nations in Bosnia (Moslem, Serb and Croat).

Calls For All-Out Resistance

LD0510220493 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Fikret Abdic, the president of the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia, has called on all citizens, soldiers, and officers in the province to mount resistance to Alija Izetbegovic. As he said, Izetbegovic wants to force them through intimidation and violence to give up and surrender, in order to be able to manipulate the lives of the 308,000 inhabitants of Krajina, as he has done so far with 200,000 Muslims who have been killed.

The western Bosnian news agency reports that Abdic said in his proclamation that the concept of Alija's state was today defeated in Western Bosnia, and that it would certainly be defeated in Tuzla, and then in other parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina as well.

Three Army Battalions Reportedly Defect to Abdic

LD0510155293 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—According to reports today by "the Blue Helmets" deployed in the so-called "Bihac pocket," soldiers of three battalions of the 5th brigade, VI Corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army have defected to Fikret Abdic's side, a TANJUG reporter has been told at the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] headquarters in Belgrade.

Abdic has declared an autonomous province in western Bosnia, and Alija Izetbegovic has requested that he withdraw the decision.

It was noted at the Belgrade headquarters of the peacekeeping forces that they do not have the exact numbers of soldiers who defected, but that it is probably in the region of 2,500 people. [passage omitted]

Krajisnik: UN Resolution 'Discriminatory'

LD0510162493 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1549 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Knin, October 5 (TANJUG)—Parliament President of the Serbian Republic in Bosnia-Herzegovina (R.S.) Momcilo Krajisnik assessed Tuesday that the U.N. Security Council has adopted a discriminatory decision by acceding to the ultimatum of the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia and its conditions on UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] mandate extension.

The council Resolution 871, extending the U.N. peace troops mandate, will have a stimulating effect on Croatia to attack with further zest the Republic of Serb Krajina (R.S.K.), warned Krajisnik in a statement to the Knin radio.

In this case, we will conduct our defense jointly, based on the joint declaration of the R.S. and the R.S.K. parliaments stating that assault on one would be taken as an attack on the other republic too, stressed Krajisnik.

He said that an attack on the R.S.K. would at the same time be an attack on the R.S. and that in this case the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (F.R.Y.) would have to make its voice heard too "if Croatia continues pursuing the same methods towards achieving its intentions as regards the R.S.K."

The Resolution 871 extending the UNPROFOR mandate, which expired on September 30, contained nearly all Zagreb's demands, including also the insistence on

UNPROFOR's disarming of the Serbs in the R.S.K., which was once again described as an integral part of Croatia.

The R.S.K. was formed in 1991 in parts of Croatia populated by Serbs in response to Croatia's forcible secession from the former Yugoslavia and to the attempts at reducing the status of the Serbian people by the new Croatian authorities to one of a national minority.

The R.S.K. was last year declared a U.N.-protected area (UNPA), after the secessionist war in which the Croatian Forces killed 14,000 Serb civilians. However, although the R.S.K. was a UNPA this failed to prevent Croatia from committing aggression on the R.S.K. on three separate occasions.

In the latest aggression on the R.S.K.—in September 1993—the Croatian Army razed to the ground a total of 11 Serb villages and killed over 70 Serbs, mostly civilians. In the previous aggression—in January 1993—the Croatian Army killed some 1,000 Serbs, of which 800 were civilians.

Warning that, should the diplomatic efforts fail to produce results in the R.S.K.-Croatian dispute, and that therefore "we must attain our natural right to defend ourselves," Krajisnik, nevertheless, stated the hope that there would be a turnabout in the world soon and that the forces which would raise their voice against the detrimental methods and policy of pursuing through the U.N. Security Council an expansionist policy by certain Western forces would appear on the scene.

UNHCR Still Has No Access to Maglaj, Tesanj

AU0510201793 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] UNPROFOR [United Nations Protection Forces] and the UNHCR still have no access to the region of Tesanj and Maglaj. The UNHCR is receiving information on the situation in this area mostly from radio amateurs. This was stated today at the regular news conference in the Sarajevo UNPROFOR headquarters by Roy Wilkinson, representative of the UNHCR.

The situation in Maglaj and Tesanj is deteriorating. Last week, intense clashes and shelling was registered in this region. Some 60-70 mortars land daily on Maglaj, and the number of casualties is constantly increasing. On 29 September, the Serb tanks crossed the defense lines that are only some 800 meters from the city, but [words indistinct]. Eight civilians were killed, (?five) of them children, in the shelling on 30 September, and [word indistinct] people were wounded. Every day, 15-20 people are wounded in the shelling of Maglaj. According to the reports by radio amateurs—which we cannot confirm, Wilkinson said—one-third of the food air-dropped by the UN planes over this town does not reach the planned targets due to the winds, and the number of starving people is increasing.

Clashes and shelling have also been reported in Tesanj. Over 100 shells landed daily on this town last week. Three civilians were killed and several more wounded in the shelling of Tesanj on 28 September. The radio amateurs have confirmed the information that four people died and 120 [words indistinct] as a consequence of [word indistinct]. Some 30 people (?are critically ill) due to the use of polluted water.

It will be 100 days tomorrow since the blockade of Tesanj and Maglaj, Wilkinson said. The last UNHCR convoy reached this area in June, and two Danish soldiers were killed on that occasion when the convoy was shelled.

The UNHCR representative said that according to his estimates, some 40,000 people were currently living in Maglaj, while some 103,000 were in Tesanj, 46,000 of those refugees without accommodation. Asked by the correspondents why the UNHCR had not been able to deliver food to this region by land corridors, Roy Wilkinson said that the UNHCR could not get permission for passage from the Bosnian Serbs. The condition the Serbs are setting for the passage of convoys to Maglaj and Tesanj is that the same amount of aid is to be delivered to the territory under their control. That is blackmail, and we do not agree to blackmail. No one can tell the UNHCR to whom and how much food is to be delivered, Roy Wilkinson stressed.

Electricity Situation in Republic Improving

AU0510204093 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] The electricity situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina is much better now than during the previous period. This is the consequence of increased production by the Jablanica hydroelectric power station and the integration of the Grabovica hydroelectric power station in the electric system of the Republic. This was stated by Edhem Bicapcic, general director of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Elektroprivreda [Electricity Board], at today's talks with Sulejman Hrle, chairman of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Trade Union.

The electricity supplies reaching Sarajevo are improving all the time, and Elektroprivreda plans to provide Sarajevo with electricity via four high voltage transmission power lines by the new year. At the moment, only one high voltage transmission power line is operational.

Maglaj, Tesanj, Gornji Vakuf, the areas south of Jablanica, and the free territories of eastern Bosnia are without electricity. Negotiations are under way with the Serbian and Croatian sides to also provide these areas with electricity, which can be solved by integrating the entire electricity system of Bosnia-Herzegovina. At the moment, the Serbian side is showing goodwill, so there probably will not be any major problems with connecting the power lines, Bicapcic said. We are expecting the Visegrad hydroelectric power station to be connected to the electric system soon, a step that has so far always

been blocked by representatives of the Bosnian Serbs. Negotiations are under way with Croatia on connecting the electricity systems of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia. Both sides have an interest in that. Following the realization of the agreement, both Dalmatia and the free territory of Mostar would have electricity, which they have not had since May this year.

Casualties in Inter-Muslim Fighting Reported

LD0510131193 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Report by correspondent Ranko Mavrak from Sarajevo]

[Text] The UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR] headquarters in Sarajevo reports that 11 people were killed yesterday in the confrontations in the Bihac region. Eight of them were supporters of Fikret Abdic and three were soldiers loyal to Izetbegovic.

Bill Eickman, spokesman for the peace-keeping forces in Sarajevo, says that the tragedy occurred when the Bosnian Army opened fire on demonstrators who support Abdic and who were trying to leave Velika Kladusa for Cazin. At the UNPROFOR headquarters they did not want to forecast future developments but expressed a willingness to help end the confrontations and find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Sarajevo media continue to provide the public with superficial information about these events, mainly through the 5th Corps. These statements provide hardly any facts but they abound in political denunciation of Abdic and his supporters.

A dispute is obviously brewing between the central authorities and the political representatives of the Bihac region who came to Sarajevo to take part in the parliament session and subsequently stayed there. The Bihac regional representatives issued a sharp reaction to the statement by the military leadership and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which says that they have been kept in Sarajevo for security reasons. The statement makes it obvious that the military and the police fear that the representatives could become Abdic's hostages or, more accurately, that they could accept the functions offered to them by Abdic. The representatives from western Bosnia reacted to the statement with a request that the Ministry of Internal Affairs explain why they are really being held in Sarajevo. Similar request has been sent to the presidency. There has been no response so far.

Fierce Fighting Continues North of Mostar

LD0510174893 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Report by correspondent Miljenko Karacic for Croatian Radio]

[Excerpt] Throughout the day fierce infantry and artillery clashes have been taking place in the Vrdi area, northwest of Mostar. The Muslim army and the HVO [Croatian Defense Council] are fighting for important hills overlooking the Jablanica-Mostar road. HVO units are resisting all the attacks. [passage omitted]

Shelling Reported in Zvornik, Olovo

AU0510195293

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 5 October carries in its regular 35-minute newscast several reports on the fighting in the Republic.

In his report from an unspecified location in Herzegovina, Sefko Hodzic says that "the HVO extremists and the Croatian Army launched another fierce offensive at midday today against the positions of our fighters in the village of (?Vrdik), whose dominant points—apart from the cemetery—were liberated by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army fighters. The HVO and Croatian Army fighters made their move with heavy support from five multiple rocket launchers. Several thousand missiles have already been fired at our positions. The obvious aim of this latest offensive by the HVO fighters is to recapture the positions that they lost yesterday and to cut off the Jablanica-Brezica road. However, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army fighters are resisting all these attacks and are firmly holding their positions on the important points of (?Vrdik) Castle, which is in effect the door to Herzegovina."

Reporting from the Zvornik area, Nijaz Banjanovic says that "since the early morning hours, the Serbo-Chetnik army has been pounding the residential areas with long-range artillery of the most destructive calibers. From their strongholds in (?Klica), Androvici, and Boskovici, Karadzic's monsters used 120 mm mortars, recoilless guns, and T-55 and T-84 tanks against (?Satina), Vitinica, Nezuci, Zaseok, and Kraljevice. The shelling is still in progress. So far over 200 shells of all calibers have landed on the free territory. We have been unable to obtain the information on possible casualties because of the intensity of the shelling."

Describing the situation in Olovo, Amira Salihbasic says that "since the early morning hours, artillery, tanks, and mortars have been shelling the area. From their infamous strongholds in Arapovaca, (?Jelis), and (?Isere Brdo), the Chetniks have been using 82 mm and 120 mm mortars, and a 122 mm howitzer against the positions of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the civilian targets. Howitzer shells and mortars are destroying Olovo as we report."

The 4th Motorized Brigade Press center reports from Ilidza that "Hrasnica, Sokolovici, and Butmir have had one of the quietest days since the start of the aggression. We can even go as far as to say that not a single bullet was fired today in this area."

The Bosnia-Herzegovina Army 1st Corps reports on the situation in Sarajevo today, saying that "the aggressor's

forces have again violated the cease-fire and fired unselectively at civilian and military targets in Vogosca and Stari Grad. The Serbian aggressor from Blagovac has been using a 82 mm mortar to fire on the University Department of Traffic Studies, Vis, Orahov Brijeg, Foca Street, and the strategic point 850. A tank from the area of the Pretis factory fired six shells at the University Department of Traffic Studies in Vogosca. Four mortars were fired from Rajlovac at Mijatovica Kosa. The aggressor from Spicasta Stijena fired on four occasions at civilian targets in Sedrenik, but fortunately without causing any civilian casualties." The report says that "Bosnia-Herzegovina Army scouts have reported an intensified movement of traffic on the temporarily occupied territory. Some 100 vehicles of various kinds have been observed moving along the Krupac-Vojkovici-Lukavica-Energoinvest-Vraca direction. Traffic experts from the 1st Corps Command claim that such a convoy has never been reported before since the outbreak of the war. They are most likely looting the Energoinvest premises in Stup."

Croats Shell Serb Positions in Stolac

LD0510210993 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2037 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Trebinje, Oct 5 (TANJUG)—Croat forces in eastern Herzegovina grossly violated the cease-fire on Tuesday by shelling the Serb positions in the area of Stolac, said the local command of the Bosnian Serb Army. The Serb side did not respond to the totally unprovoked attack.

Bosnian Moslems also violated the ceasefire in the broader area of Foca and Cajnice in the southeast by an infantry and anti-aircraft gun attack on the local Serb positions.

Croats and Moslems are continuing their bitter war in the Neretva River valley, with the worst battles reported northwest of Mostar, Serb military sources said.

Croats Kill Human Shield by Remote Control Device

LD0510222693 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Let us see what was happening in the area of Zavidovici today.

[Unidentified correspondent] The Croatian Defense Council [HVO] again directed its artillery and infantry fire toward Isakovici and Triglavici today. Following several days of abortive infantry breakthroughs and heavy casualties, the Ustasha extremists are resorting to the cruellest methods registered in the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina so far. A number of Muslim civilians were taken out of the internment camp in Novi Travnik, they had several kilograms of explosives tied to them, all this was wired together, and the group was frogmarched toward our [Muslim] positions in Isakovici. When they arrived at our positions, the explosives were activated by remote control. What ensued can be easily guessed. The Ustashas killed a number of civilians in this fashion today, wishing to sow confusion among our ranks and force us to withdraw. However, not even these methods enabled the criminals to penetrate into the free territory of the Novi Travnik municipality.

The command of the Third Corps sincerely wishes to see an end to the fighting in central Bosnia, but they could never have guessed that the Ustasha extremists would only enrich and expand their nazi methodology instead.

Tudjman Welcomes UN Security Council Resolution

LD0510172893 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Statement by President Franjo Tudjman; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] The resolution adopted by the UNSC [UN Security Council] yesterday is of the greatest importance for the settlement of the problem concerning the UN protected areas [UNPA] in Croatia. We can point out that the resolution meets all demands made by Croatia. The resolution says that it is necessary to implement the Vance-Owen plan and all resolutions adopted by the UNSC. This means the disarmament of Serb paramilitary units in UNPAs, the opening of roads, rail lines, oil pipelines, and power lines. It provides for the control of borders between Croatia and Serbia, and between Croatia and Bosnia, where terrorist and military units are infiltrating the UNPA zones.

Not a single word in the resolution mentions Krajina even though local Serbs are mentioned. The resolution speaks directly about the responsibility of Yugoslavia, Serbia, and Montenegro for the resolution of UNPA zones in Croatia. Belgrade in particular should understand the message, because the resolution directly states that all sides responsible for blocking the implementation of the Vance plan will be held fully responsibile. This means that sanctions imposed against Yugoslavia, Serbia, and Montenegro will remain as long as Serbia, Montenegro, and Yugoslavia are responsible for the [word indistinct] of the aggression against Croatia through UNPA zones.

Therefore, we in Croatia can be satisfied with this resolution, depending, of course, on the way it is going to be implemented. After two months the UNSC will discuss the results of the resolution in cooperation with the Croatian Government. Therefore, if there is no progress in the implementation of the resolution—which calls for the full integration of UNPA zones into the constitutional and legal system of Croatia—Croatia will have the right to call off the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] mandate. The UNSC may also decide that UNPROFOR cannot implement the resolution, which would again give Croatia the moral right, also based on international law, to take all necessary steps for the establishment of Croatian constitutional and legal order on the internationally recognized territory, UNPA, belonging to Croatia.

In addition to the resolution, we should also point out that in their explanation of the resolution, most of the UNSC members, who, as we know, voted unanimously in its favor, and a great number of representatives from the main world powers—the United States, England, France, Brazil—all of them spoke in favor of Croatia's territorial integrity and sovereignty, and all of them raised the question of responsibility of those hampering the implementation of the Vance plan and all UNSC resolutions.

Of course, we, as well as the international community, know that the implementation of these resolutions on Croatian territory, in the UNPAs, also depends on how the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina will be resolved. But the implementation of this resolution, the settlement of the problem of UNPAs in Croatia can contribute to the settlement of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly in light of the fact that, as regards the resolution of that crisis and also the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, new decisions have been made, not only about the engagement of the peace-keeping forces in their former role, but also if the peace-keeping role is taken over by NATO, as the EC and the United Nations have planned at the moment.

Taking everything into consideration, the resolution represents the affirmation of Croatian policy, recognition of Croatian policy, the policy that urged the settlement of problems in a peaceful way. But the policy also showed a firm resolve if we cannot achieve the solution in a peaceful way, it showed that Croatia has the right to take all possible steps and use all possible means to return the occupied areas—currently under UN protection—into the overall constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Croatia.

This policy's most relevant factors were met with approval and understanding on the international political scene, in the United Nations—that is a success on which we can build when resolving our most important problems.

Granic Expresses Satisfaction

AU0510162393 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Zagreb, Oct 5 (AFP)—A UN warning to Serbian authorities concerning their support of Serb separatists in Croatia was greeted positively Tuesday [5 October] in Zagreb while Serb leaders said the decision would lead to further bloodshed.

Zagreb has "every reason to be satisfied" by the UN Security Council resolution adopted Monday [4 October], Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granic said.

He added that the decision, unanimously approved by council members, signalled a "firm warning" to Serbia and Serb separatists in Croatia's breakaway region of Krajina.

President Franjo Tudjman said he hoped that Belgrade would "understand the message" and declared that it met "all of Croatia's demands."

The resolution, adopted along with a decision to extend the peacekeeping mandate of UN forces in the former Yugoslavia for another six months, warned Serbian

authorities that their continued support for the separatist rebels could prevent international sanctions against Belgrade from being lifted.

Resolution 871 warned that continued non-cooperation or external interference would have "serious consequences" on implementing the UN peace plan in Croatia.

Tudjman has denounced the UN mandate as ineffective against the rebels controlling large areas of Krajina and threatened to expell the peacekeepers. [passage omitted]

RSK Rejects Resolution

LD0510132593 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Knin, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—The government of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] issued a statement today in which it rejects the latest resolution of the UN Security Council and all possible talks with the Croatian side stemming from that resolution.

By voting for the new resolution the Security Council has chosen the war option to settle the Krajina-Croatia conflict, the government statement says.

The Knin government "again stresses that it is in favor of the peaceful resolution of all conflicts, but that the path which Croatia has imposed on the Security Council is leading toward the continuation of the war, while the people and the government of the RSK have been forced to defend their bare existence by all means at their disposal."

The Krajina government expresses a conviction that the resolution is a part of a scenario drawn up by world powers, but warns that the ultimate outcome of the scenario will be a fresh Krajina-Croatia war with unforeseeable consequences.

The latest resolution puts the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] mandate in a function contravening the Vance plan, and therefore the Krajina government will ask the Krajina parliament to examine at its next session the issue of accepting the extension of the UNPROFOR mandate in the RSK.

The government says that in their mandate so far the peacekeeping forces "have not even had the function of protection forces, and with the adoption of the new resolution they lost their formal meaning and have been put in the service of the policy of force of General Tudjman," the statement by the government of the republic of Serb Krajina says.

Bjegovic Gives Statement

AU0510182993 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Statement by Djordje Bjegovic, prime minister of Serbian Krajina; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] I would just like to say that the government of the republic of Serbian Krajina has reiterated its earlier stance and that is that it rejects the latest UN Security Council Resolution. This resolution would be good for 1990, when it could have prevented the aggression and everything that has happened. Now, however, it is too late. Now that Croatia has ethnically cleansed the entire Croatian territory, and there are absolutely no bases for realizing this penetration into the republic of Serbian Krajina, we believe that we are going to behave in the same way as we have done earlier. [sentence as heard]

We need to say that the UN Protection Forces can stay, but it must carry out the role assigned it by the Vance plan. As far as we are concerned, any other role will not be possible.

French UN Soldier Seriously Wounded in Karlovac

LD0610111893 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 1100 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Text] In Croatia, in former Yugoslavia, a French UN peace keeper has been seriously wounded in Karlovac, southwest of Zagreb. He was shot at by an unidentified gunman while driving a car. The French soldier is in critical condition. He is being treated in the UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR] French medical and surgical center in Zagreb. The incident took place in a zone protected by UNPROFOR.

Serbs Attack Dalmatian City of Biograd

LD0510191293 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Report by correspondent Tonci Pajkin from Zadar]

[Excerpt] After a two week lull, just before 1700 Biograd came under strong artillery attack launched by Serb terrorists. The attack on the city was sudden and unprovoked, as usual. According to initial reports, the city came under successive attacks and considerable material damage was inflicted. So far we have not received any reports on casualties. The attack on Biograd was preceded by artillery attacks on the villages in the city's area. Chetnik artillery targeted the villages of Galovac, Gorica, and Prkos. [passage omitted]

Army Continues Attacks on Krajina Republic

LD0510161493 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1501 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Knin, October 5 (TANJUG)—Croatian forces have continually since Monday afternoon been shelling from several directions in northern Dalmatia the populated settlements and civilian targets in the Republic of Serb Krajina (R.S.K.), the R.S.K. main headquarters said Tuesday.

In the night of monday-Tuesday, the target of Croatian artillery were the villages of Biljane Gornje and Smilcic, near Benkovac, and the area of Cista Mala, near Drnis.

About an hour after midnight, the Croatian forces shelled with big-caliber guns the villages of Bukovice, Djevrske and Kistanje, south west of Knin. Apart from considerable new material damage, there were no casualties among the civilian population.

The Croatian forces were active also in the regions of Lika as well as on the Mali Alan pass on mt Velebit.

The R.S.K. was formed by Serbs in parts of Croatia where they make up the majority population in response to Croatia's forcible secession from the former Yugoslavia and to the attempts to reduce their status to one of a national minority they were offered by the new Croatian authorities.

The R.S.K. was declared a U.N.-Protected Area (UNPA) in the spring of 1992.

Assembly Interrupted by HSLS Deputies Walkout

LD0610104593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Text] The Croatian Assembly's Chamber of Deputies, which opened a four-day session this morning, has taken a break, and the session should resume after 1100. The break was announced because the Croatian Social Liberal Party [HSLS] deputies walked out during the discussion of the agenda, dissatisfied because their draft law on radio and television stations was not included in the agenda. As a result of consultations in the HSLS deputies' club, a break has also been requested in the Chamber of Counties which resumed its session this morning.

Commentary Views Possible NATO Involvement

AU0510185593 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 93 pp 6, 7

[Commentary by Fran Visnar, VIJESNIK millitary analyst: "Iron Fist of the West"]

[Text] A couple of months ago, when Turkey advocated direct ground involvement of NATO in Bosnia-Herzegovina, claiming that was the only possible way to stop the war—that proposal was greeted with restraint, although it was backed by carefully elaborated plans of Turkish military experts. Secretly, those proposals were added to the already existing scenarios about what the interventions of the strongest military alliance in the world should look like.

There are two distinctive features: All those scenarios involve U.S. troops (armored and mechanized units, marines from the ships of the 6th Fleet, and special forces, with a compulsory support from the air) and specify that NATO forces take positions not only in the so-called safe zones, but throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina where there is fighting between the belligerent parties. From such intentions, it is easy to deduce that, in case of Bosnia-Herzegovina, it would be necessary to engage several fully-equipped divisions (which make up the NATO corps of 50,000-55,000 people), and bring large amounts of military equipment, reconnaissance and surveillance devices to that area. Helicopter assault squadrons (belonging to ground forces) would also be necessary for fighting and general purpose.

"The Serbs Are the Biggest Problem"

The Serbs are the biggest problem for NATO. Out of 100,000 Serbian soldiers in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Western intelligence officers "pass" only half of them, claiming that, when the "cannon fodder" and "low-quality human flesh" (typical NATO military jargon) are discarded, some 40,000-45,000 Serbian officers and semi-professional soldiers who once served in the Yugoslav National Army, are capable of intensive military action. That figure was cut in half by the Americans, who warned that the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina can seriously count only on 25,000 excellently trained and coordinated soldiers (mostly assembled by Ratko Mladic). However, it was exactly that part of the Serbian Army that was affected by the rebellion syndrome. Best Serbian troops which have been constantly working for more than a year, have the feeling that they were not properly rewarded for all their "exploits" and achieved successes, both in the division of the loot and in achieving higher status. Still, in all NATO scenarios, the Serbs are defined as the main opponent, skillfully and tactically maneuvering (led by Belgrade) to avoid that which would hurt the Serbian Army the most—concentrated air strikes. The Serbs are not Somali guerrillas who only have side-arms and "shoot-in-the-back-and-run" tactics. Their heavy artillery, armored vehicles, considerable engineering equipment, anti-air radar system and commanding positions, were plotted long ago on NATO operational maps, and all helicopter crews (various types of assault helicopters) and fighter-bomber pilots learned even their smallest details. The Serbs on Pale and in Banja Luka in fact mostly fear the Western air cavalry that demonstrated its efficiency against the Iraqis in 1991 and on several occasions this year, in the manner of "aim at what I see, hit what I aim at."

"Not Like the UNPROFOR"

NATO has been preparing for the operation in two different ways. First, if the agreement between the belligerent sides is achieved, NATO will act more relaxed "without bloodshed," but definitely not mildly and apathetically like the UNPROFOR. That is the ideal solution and it presupposes the agreement of Muslims, Croats, and Serbs, i.e. global political agreement. In that case, NATO, finally or temporarilyy, takes over the UNPROFOR role of the policeman who supervises the implementation of the peace agreement. The second way for NATO forces to operate is much more unpleasant and difficult. That is "creating peace," even using force

and not sparing any side, in case it presented military, political, and administrative hindrance. In that case, NATO would not only be the policeman-guardian, they would be more than just a military force—in fact, the West would put itself in a position of taking over the protectorate over Bosnia-Herzegovina, digging deep trenches throughout the said territory and spread its forces so that they can quickly crush any tangible resistance.

On the other hand, Croatia is in a position in which it must carefully consider all scenarios—it is not the same if the NATO corps comes only to the borders of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or takes over solving the problem of the rebel Serbs in Croatia in addition to that. In this regard, it is very important whether NATO intends to deploy its forces for quick interventions exclusively along the internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Croatia, or only along the demarcation lines of Serbian (Krajina) and Croatian forces. NATO takes the lessons from Somalia into account very seriously. It turned out that a semi-intervention against the cunning and skillful ex-guerrilla, presently General Aidid, achieves nothing but self-discrediting and testing the efficiency of various types of modern weapons, with significant civilian casualties. When NATO starts moving, there is no going back. Just as it is all the same to a turkey whether it is killed in a humane way (with a machine), or slaughtered in a traditional way, NATO also goes by the iron rule: we will either go to the very end with clearly defined goals of the operation, or we will not go anywhere.

Entrepreneurs Party Founded in Zagreb

LD0510194193 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Excerpt] The youngest party in Croatia, the Croatian Entrepreneurs Party [HPS—Hrvatska Poduzetnicka Stranka] has presented itself to the public in Zagreb. The chairman of the party is Antun Habijanec. It has eight presidency members and three members of the supervisory committee. Milan Puljuz has more:

[Puljuz] The motto of the new party is: Free enterprise is the cornerstone of freedom and democracy. How can this be attained? According to the HPS, the first thing to do would be to abolish state ownership. Laws should prohibit the state from meddling in the economy. The tax system should stimulate those who work better, which would be particularly conducive to the development of private entreprise. The banking system and agriculture should pass into private hands. Private enterprise should diversify and reach into the areas of science, education, culture, and the media. All this would help Croatia and its economy become a more effective and more convincing part of Europe and the global market. [passage omitted]

Drnovsek Meets With U.S. Vice President

AU0110161093 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Report by Uros Lipuscek from New York]

[Excerpt] During last night's half hour talks in his White House office, U. S. Vice President Al Gore assured U.S. support to Slovene Prime Minister Dr. Janez Drnovsek and, as our prime minister said, at the same time praised Slovenia's achievements in the implementation of a democratic system and a market economy. A dialogue at the highest level, started by Slovene President Milan Kucan, who had visited the White House this April, continues in this way.

Three major issues prevailed at yesterday's meeting—measures aimed at improving mutual economic cooperation, the Slovene request that the United States asks for the lifting of the arms embargo for Slovenia, and a request that the United States mediates on behalf of Slovenia's accelerated approach to NATO. According to Slovene Prime Minister, they also agreed on the development of the U.S.-Slovene entrepreneurial fund at the meeting. The United States is also supposed to help resolve the issues regarding the succession of the former Yugoslavia, especially in the financial sphere. Prime Minister Drnovsek also mentioned difficulties that we encounter in cooperation with some U.S. commercial banks.

Regarding the lifting of the arms embargo for Slovenia, the U.S. vice president said that it probably would not be possible to achieve this, as the United Stated did not even succeed in persuading other superpowers to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Regarding our gradual integration in NATO, that is to say, the Western security system, the U.S. vice president stressed that he cannot give a final answer to this question, as changes in the entire NATO concept are currently being discussed, but that the United States will try to acknowledge Slovenia's interest in drawing closer to the Western security system. At the end of the talks, they exchanged views on Bosnia-Herzegovina. [passage omitted]

Federal

Jovanovic on UN Security Council Resolution

AU0510164993 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] The UN Security Council has adopted a resolution on the extension of the UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR] in the Krajina and Croatia one day ahead of the deadline. They have also adopted all of Croatia's demands and ultimatums. Here is what Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic said in reaction to this:

[Begin Jovanovic recording] It would not be accurate to say that the Security Council has capitulated before the ultimatum-like demands of President Tudjman. On the contrary. We could say that of all his ultimatums—and there were four or five points in his demand—very little was actually incorporated into the final text.

One could say that at first glance this is more or less what President Tudjman expected. However, when you examine the text more carefully, you can see that this text is significantly removed from Croatia's expectations and demands. For example, the sanctions are not mentioned by name anywhere in the text of the resolution, nor does any part of it pertain directly to them. In earlier drafts there were attempts to introduce this into the text, but these failed. The text refers to a general normalization of the Yugoslav crisis, which the Croatian side is trying to interpret as being a reference to sanctions, but this does not pertain, nor can it pertain to the economic sanctions. It rather pertains only to other limits that were imposed on Yugoslavia earlier; for example, Yugoslavia's suspension from the CSCE and the United Nations, and other, earlier, political sanctions that were imposed by the EC.

The sanctions themselves were introduced exclusively because of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This is quite clear in UN Security Council Resolutions 752 and 757. The sanctions cannot be associated with any other problem, despite the wishes of some people; with any other problem of the Yugoslav crisis, you understand. Therefore, it is inaccurate to associate the economic sanctions with the Krajina issue. The peace plan, which was accepted by Croatia, the peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina, clearly states that the economic sanctions would be gradually relaxed along with its adoption and implementation. This is a condition for signing the peace plan, and all the participants of the Geneva conference are aware of this, as are the cochairmen. On the other hand, mentioning the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in connection with the implementation of the points of the Vance-Owen plan can be interpreted as being the duty of all the interested parties to lend a hand with the implementation. [sentence as heard] As you know, Yugoslavia supports the Vance plan and is interested in seeing it implemented in a peaceful way, without use of force. With the goal of implementing the plan precisely in this way, Yugoslavia has lent logistical support to UNPROFOR. Unfortunately, it is the Croatian side that has been sabotaging its implementation since the time it was created. It has also been constantly employing [pauses] Let me remind you that, because of various sabotage tactics and infiltration of armed groups, over 300 civilians from the Krajina have been killed in this period. Moreover, Croatia has twice perpetrated armed aggression against the Krajina, for which it was allowed to go unpunished. Unfortunately, (?in addition to all these sins) it still has control over a part of the so-called UN Protected Area, which the United Nations is supposed to protect and guarantee safety and peace.

Therefore, even the part of the resolution that pertains to the obligation of implementing the Vance plan primarily pertains to Croatia, as the only side that has made it clear that it is for the use of force rather than for a peaceful solution of this issue. Mentioning Yugoslavia in the text is irrelevant since it has never denied the implementation of this plan, nor has it ever supported the use of force for its implementation. [end recording]

Draskovic Reportedly Defended by 210 Lawyers

AU0510150593 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 5 (AFP)—Serbian opposition leader Vuk Draskovic, charged with assaulting a police officer, will be defended at his upcoming trial by 210 lawyers, the daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI said Tuesday, quoting one of the lawyers.

"Draskovic and myself are drawing up a reply to the court in the form of a charge. If the prosecutor decides to proceed with the case, it will last at least two years," said lawyer Borivoje Borovic.

"Personally, I am ready to talk for 24 hours," Borovic told the paper.

Draskovic, leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement, was arrested with his wife Danica on June 1 after an anti-government protest in Belgrade turned into a street battle.

The Draskovics were detained and severely beaten. They were only released after pressure from the international community and were allowed to go to France for medical treatment.

All charges against Draskovic were dropped on the orders of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic except that of the assault and obstruction of a police officer.

Among the lawyers planning his defence are Georges Kiejman, who is close to French President Francois Mitterrand, and the leader of the parliamentary group of Belgian socialists, Roger Lemon.

The trial is due to open on October 25.

Article Views Assimilation of Serbs in Albania

AU0610095093 Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 93 p 3

[Report by Z. Markovic: "Constitutionally Legalized Extermination"]

[Text] The two-day conference on the position of the Serbian national minority in Albania held in Sremski Karlovci has been brought to an end today by the adoption of conclusions made at the plenary meeting. The meeting that took place in the Stefaneum Palace was organized by the International Serbian Community in cooperation with the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the Montenegrin Institute for History, and is the third meeting in the line of scientific meetings dealing with the position of the Serbian national minority in the neighboring countries.

One of the conclusions is that Serbs in Albania do not have any legally regulated position. Although Albania generally recognizes national minorities in its 1976 Constitution, the question of their protection has been dealt with selectively. Serbs and Montenegrins are not mentioned as minorities in any state-legal documents.

The complete assimilation and denationalization of the Serbian and Montenegrin minority in Albania is a consequence of the policy pursued by the Albanian state, which is proven by several legal documents that oppose the international law: The Ban on Religion from 1967 directly opposes the principles of the UN Charter, which applies also to the Decree on Change of Personal and Geographic Names from 1976, which only formally regulates the position of the national minorities. These two documents demonstrate the efforts made by the Albanian state to completely assimilate the members of our peoples in Albania.

Renovation of Churches

The conference endeavors to introduce the international community with the data on tragic position of Serbs and Montenegrins in Albania and, through diplomatic means, to consider the possibility of joint work with Macedonia and Greece on the protection of Slav and Hellenic minorities in Albania. That presupposes the revival of educational and cultural institutions in the Serbian language in Albania, help in furnishing them with didactical material and other necessary equipment, as well as the renovation of Serb Christian-Orthodox churches in Albania.

All issues regarding the concrete assistance to our minority in Albania should be regulated through a bilateral agreement between two countries.

Visits to Relatives

A very interesting expert debate ensued following reports submitted to the plenary meeting and statements by refugees from Albania. It was underlined that, over many years, all the citizens of Albania were deprived of religious freedoms, that is to say, religion was banned by the Decree. That ban particularly affected our minority in Albania, in view of the particular role that the Christian-Orthodox Church has in all aspects of the spiritual life of the Serbian people. The Albanian authorities were destroying churches, or, in the best case, modifying them for quite different purposes—the church objects and books were looted or destroyed, priests were persecuted, and even taken to jail. The people gradually alienated from faith, forced to forget old religious customs, such as Christian holidays, name-days, baptizing, church weddings, and funerals. All that was a result of the deliberate policy aiming at the forceful assimilation of the Serb minority in Albania.

At the debate, some questions from the broader spectrum of minority rights in Albania were emphasized as well. It was stated that, in the period between 1948 and 1973, no visits to relatives in Yugoslavia were allowed, while thereafter only selectively. In the last two years, the aforementioned religious restrictions imposed on the citizens of Albania have been abolished. That opens wide possibilities for the revival of the old function of the church among our people in Albania. However, it is a long-lasting process that ought to involve not only the Yugoslav and Albanian authorities, but also the international community.

The participants particularly stressed that, in the process of reconstruction of cultural-historic monuments, it would be necessary to have the financial and expert assistance of UNESCO. The help of the Serbian Christian-Orthodox Church would be very valuable in reactivating public worship, for which there exists a great interest among the Serbs in Albania.

In order to gradually collect furnishings, and particularly church books that were confiscated over the years, one should appeal to the responsible state bodies in Albania, as well as to our people there. The participants of the conference in Sremski Karlovci support the demand made at the plenary meeting—that the question of all refugees from Albania who came to Yugoslavia in the last two years should be settled as soon as possible, and in as favorable a way as possible.

Serbia

Sainovic on UN Security Council Resolution

AU0510204493 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Today, during a visit to the Zmaj [tractor manufacturing] plant, Serbian Prime Minister Nikola Sainovic commented on the latest UN Security Council Resolution, which deals yet another unfair blow to our country and the Serbian people in general, and said that Serbia would, as always, remain consistent in its policy of peace. Here is Prime Minister Sainovic's statement.

[Begin Sainovic recording] We have been exposed to pressure for a long time now and the changing contents of the texts of the resolution have always incorporated one obligatory article, which has been incorporated into this text as well, and that is that the international organization wants peace in the Balkans. This is a link with our policy. We do not want anything else but peace in the Balkans. Peace in the Balkans means peace in Bosnia, peace between the republic of Serbian Krajina and the Republic of Croatia, and that is our policy.

Our policy has supported and adopted the Vance plan for the Krajina, and we do not want to change anything in this respect. Our goal is to make this peace come about as soon as possible. The plan for peace in Bosnia—and it is well-known to what extent our republic participated in it, and particularly our president—incorporates solutions that no longer have any opponents. Not even the Muslim side is denying the bases of these solutions; they are denying a few percentages here and there, but a few percentages probably will not prompt anyone to opt for war. Therefore, we have to focus on the bottom line; what is our republic's contribution to peace in this area? Our people live in this area, and there is no one more interested than ourselves in achieving peace in the Balkans. [end recording]

SPS Stance on Resolution

AU0510182093 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] The Socialist Party of Serbia [SPS] announced at its regular news conference its stance regarding the latest UN Security Council Resolution, the events in Moscow, the forthcoming Serbian Assembly session, and Vuk Draskovic's pending trial. Srdjan Savic has the details.

[Savic] Goran Percevic, vice president of the SPS, stressed that the singling out of Yugoslavia in the UN Security Council Resolution speaks for the application of double standards on the part of the international community.

[Percevic] This resolution does not mention the sanctions toward the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that is, the lifting of the sanctions is not conditioned on the normalization of relations between the republic of Serbian Krajina and the Republic of Croatia. Therefore, it is clear that the economic sanctions were imposed because of the conflicts in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, and it is clear that they will be harmonized with the peace agreement that has been proposed by the negotiators and cochairmen. This is directly stated in the peace plan; the process of lifting the sanctions in Yugoslavia will be linked—and this is logical—to the achievements of the peace plan in Bosnia-Herzegovina and its gradual implementation.

Moreover I would like to say that this resolution calls on the interested parties, and particularly the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—to participate in implementing the Vance plan, which from our standpoint is not controversial, since we support it. However, it is illogical that the resolution calls on Yugoslavia to participate directly in its implementation, because Yugoslavia is not a party to the conflict, and that the solution to the problems in the former Croatia can be found only in direct negotiations between the republic of Serbian Krajina and the Republic of Croatia. I think that the Croatian side should realize this.

[Savic] Commenting on the situation in Moscow, Percevic stressed that the Socialists' stance was to maintain friendly relations with the Russian people and not to interfere in their internal affairs. Moreover, they expressed their hope that Russian would soon embark on the road to democracy and observing human rights. In view of the forthcoming session of the Serbian Assembly, Percevic reiterated that the Socialists support the government and that the SPS statement is not directly connected to the Radicals' initiative to put forth a motion for a vote of no confidence in the government.

SPS spokesman Ivica Dacic said that he expected a majority of deputies to be guided by the interests of the Serbian people, rather than by narrow party interests. Dacic also announced the SPS's stance regarding the pending trial of the Serbian Renewal Movement leader Vuk Draskovic.

[Dacic] We fully understand the reason which led to this act; therefore, the reason is of a moral nature, because of the criminal acts committed by Vuk Draskovic, but we also believe that this criminal act should not be treated separately from the main act which was abolished in the case of the Draskovic couple. [sentence as received] Therefore, we have no intention of meddling in the work of the judiciary and we believe that the judiciary should find an appropriate solution that would take into account this fact.

Macedonia

Foreign Ministry Expresses Support for Yeltsin

LD0510183493 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Skopje, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—The Foreign Relations Ministry of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia expressed hope today that Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin would persevere in the defense of the democratic processes in the country.

The ministry's statement also expressed regret over the lives lost in the strife in Moscow.

Kosovo

Ethnic Albanian Students Resume Studies in Homes

AU0610094893 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT No.198 in English 1 Oct 93

[Unattributed report: "The 1993/94 Academic Year Starts Today at the University of Prishtina"—published by the Democratic League of Kosovo]

[Text] The new 1993/94 academic year at the University of Prishtina starts today. This is the third year in row that the Prishtina University students are to attend studies outside their faculty premises. As the talks on Albanian-language education in Kosova, conducted within the Geneva Conference on Former Yugoslavia, failed so far to find a solution to this issue, the Kosova educational authorities decided that the educational process continue being carried out in private homes. Thus, 20,000 students and 850 university professors will be facing hardship in their determination to challenge Serbian plans for shut-down of university education opportunity for the 2 million strong Albanian population of Kosovo.

The rector of the University of Prishtina, said in today's BUJKU that the "new students have been enrolled, and that there is a readiness to continue work on all levels. Overall, there is a readiness to face this historic drama and overcome this discontinuation of access to school premises." He said that University Council approved a publishing program for some 70 new titles of university textbooks.

Some 5,600 new students were enrolled this year at the Albanian medium University of Prishtina. The parallel Serbian-medium university which occupies the premises of the University Of Prishtina enrolled reportedly 2,600 new students.

The University of Prishtina, whose foundation dates back to 1970, was 75 percent Albanian-medium and 25 percent Serbian-medium prior to 1991, when the Albanian part was shut down by the Serbian regime.

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